ST. LOUIS CONVENTION MAY LAST LONGER THAN SOME EXPLCTED.

So Many Contests for Seats the Committee on Credentials Will Be Overburdened with Work.

ITS PROGRESS SURE TO BE SLOW

AND ITS REPORT NOT LIKELY TO BE READY BEFORE FRIDAY.

Debate in the Convention May Be Prolonged by the Friends of the Defeated Delegates.

MANY SPEECHES TO BE MADE

AND A LONG FIGHT ON THE FINAN. CIAL RESOLUTION POSSIBLE.

Presentation of Candidates and Balloting May Not Be Reached Until Saturday Morning.

NEW YORK CONTESTS CONSIDERED EARLY THIS MORNING.

Platt Men Given Half a Vote-Tem porary Officers Chosen-Dingley for Vice President.

Associated Press Dispatch. ST. LOUIS, Mc., June 13 .- Every incom Ing train to-day brought crowds of delethe Republican national convention, and the immense waiting rooms and the midway of the Union Station presented a scene of activity. Among the prominent people to arrive to-day was ex-Governor Foraker and party of Ohio, who came in on the Clover Leaf route at 7:40 a. m. Mr. Foraker will place Major McKinley in nomination before the convention. He was immediately driven to the St. Nicholas and had breakfast with Governor Bushnell, of Chio, and several companions, who arrived at 7:12 a. m. in a special car.

Chauncey M. Depew, who is to nominate Levi P. Morton, came in his private car on the Big Four, which reached the Union station at 7:30. Warner Miller also arrived to-day. Governor Daniel H. Hastings and party, of Pennsylvania, came in later over the Vandalia, and Congressman H. C. Loudenslager, of Paulsboro, N. J., and party arrived on the same train.

The whole town is assuming a convenorations, in which red, white and blue pictures of Presidential candidates predominate. In the leading hotels the decorations are especially fine, the different headquarters being elaborately draped and the corridors hung with bunting and flags. Very few of the politicians who are already on the ground appeared very early at their committee and numerous conferences kept many of them up until after midnight, consequently there was little of interest to

The probable procedure in the convention will result in a series of interesting sesuntil adjournment on Saturday or later. Those familiar with the situation think it not improbable that the convention may continue beyond a week. It will be called to order at 12 o'clock on Tuesday by Chairman reading of the roll, the installing of temporary officers and the appointment of committees on permanent organization and ortials. It is not known whether Chairman Carter will make any remarks in opening the convention or not. It is safe to say however, that the temporary chairman he presents to the convention will make the best speech of which he is capable. The varied proceedings of this session and the session which will follow in the evening will probably be interspersed with oratory. On Tuesday the report of the committee on permanent organization and order of business will probably be presented and acted on, and the permanent officers will take charge of the convention.

FAIRBANKS AND THURSTON. The permanent chairman will be Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, and the temporary chairman C. W. Fairbanks, of Indiana. Both of these gentlemen are farfamed orators, and the temporary chairman will, on taking the gavel, undertake to deliver the speech of his life. It is safe to say that, pending receipt of the report of the committee on credentials, the sessions of Wednesday and Thursday, and possibly Friday, will be devoted to general convention business, interspersed with oratorical efforts by famous orators of the Republican party in attendance. At all of the sessions it is probable that resolutions will be received and referred to the committee on resolutions, with or without reading or debate, as the convention may

will be precipitated on the convention before the report is received from the com- found strong support in the convention. regardless of any rule which may be adoptif the contests are considered as thorough- as the one brought forward by Mr. Scott are 168 contests, and it is doubtful if the | tion on an apportionment of one delegate to the facts, short of three days and three | The four delegates at large will still renights, unless the rule of the national main, and in addition to these every State committee should be adopted. The report | shall have at least one delegate, even in recent years. Next will probably come This committee will have clear sailing un- affected. The representation of fifteen til the currency question is reached. On States would be decreased, the represen-

before midnight on Friday by the conven-tion. Therefore, according to the natural order of things, the presentation of candi-dates will not occur until Saturday morn-ing. Owing to the interest taken in the money question the convention will scarce-ly defer action on the platform until after the nomination of the candidate. It is well known that when the nomination of the candidate takes place the convention rapidly disintegrates, and the gold-standard men, who seem to predominate in the convention, will not take chances on leaving the silver men in possession when the plat-form is to be passed on. This result might obtain, or, indeed, any result might be expected, if the adoption of the platform should be reserved until after the nomi-nation of a candidate. In that event no one can predict what the platform would

THE SILVER MEN. The silver men were early on the ground and for the first few days there was considtrable silver talk. Finally a conference was proposed, but it was not held, it being stated by nearly all of the prominent silverites that until Senator Teller arrived there could be nothing done and the silver forces could not be organized. When Mr. Teller arrives there will be a revival of the silver discussion. The Western men have been coming in during the day, but they are not doing very much talking. In fact, they find the gold sentiment so strong that they have no hope whatever of making a particular show in the convention. Then

they are finding that a majority of the Republicans from the silver States will not bolt or leave the Republican party if they do not get what they want. In fact, the silver fight does not assume very great proportions in the face of the great gold sentiment which is prevailing here. Lytleton Price, delegate from Idaho, arrived to-day. He says a ticket nominated on a gold platform could not secure 150 votes in Idaho. He intends to offer the fol-

lowing to the convention:
"We hold that the veto power given to
the President was not intended to be used to defeat the authority of Congress to make laws on proper subjects within con-stitutional limitations. We condemn such an exercise of this power as an unwar-ranted invasion of the legislative department of the government, and we demand a return to the ligitimate use of this power, as it was understood and exercised by the fathers of our institutions

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, a delegate at large from New York, also arrived to-day. When asked what he had to say regarding the New York bolt talk that has been in NATIONAL COMMITTEE ACTION out of the Republican national convention, gation who can take ter of the New York men out of the convention under any pre-

Chauncey M. Depew to-day received the following telegram from Governor Morton: "Please announce that I stated to you before you left New York that I would not, under and circumstances, accept a nomina-tion for Vice President." Mr. Depew will place Governor Morton in nomination for Mr. Depew had a conference with Mr. Platt soon after his arrival. He showed

the New York leader the telegram from Governor Morton announcing that under no circumstances could he be a candidate Vice President. After the conference Mr. Platt was asked, in case his candidate, Governor Morton, was not nominated for President, if New York would present a cline," he said, "to discuss that subject as I have done during the past." Mr. Platt gates in contest on the temporary roll. He also referred to the fact that in one district the contest against his man had been withdrawn. He said there was no reason for making a contest on the other five dis-Rumor was current in the corridors of Evans had been induced to withdraw from the race for Vice Presdient in favor of Gar-rett A. Hobart, of New Jersey. He is said wishes of the McKinley managers. As a reward to Evans the Postmaster General- of the contests over disputed seats. The Kinley's election, it is said.

The friends of Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, are confident that McKinley will be nominated on the first ballot. The Hon. John W. Yerkes, national committeeman from Kentucky, to-day expressed the opin-ion that the Ohioan will have 650 votes that cannot be moved. He is of the opinion that Governor should there be any show for a

mentioned and the New England men who are for McKinley have been throwing out Republicans control the House. Mr. Manceive support in the Maine delegation and said that he had heard nothing of it and did not believe anything would come of the

Senator Higgins, of Delaware, ex-Senator Warner M. Miller, of New York, and H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, were with Mr. given up all hope of obtaining anything like a silver declaration in the platform. He was confident that the platform would declare for a single gold standard.

APPORTIONMENT SCHEMES. Proposition to Abandon the Old Plan -Mr. Acheson's Table.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ST. LOUIS, June 13.-There is a fight ahead between the McKinley and the anti-McKinley forces which may not end as all the other anti-McKinley contests now promise to result. This is the old fight for a new method of apportioning delegates Reference was made in an earlier dispatch to the fact that this matter would be taken up at the present convention, and it is apparent that the advocates for a new system of apportionment are constantly gaining recruits. This matter was first brought up at the convention of 1884 by Judge Ewing, of Pennsylvania, who proposed that the old system of apportioning delegates on the basis of representation in Congress be abandoned and in its stead be substituted an apportionment based on the number of Republican votes cast at the last federal election immediately preceding the national convention. The proposition was bitterly opposed by the Southern delegates, who were quick to see that it was aimed at them. They claimed that the Republican vote in the South is systematically suppressed, and at each recurring convention when this proposition has been brought forward this plea has always served to defeat it. This year the matter

will be fought out in the convention.

National committeemen Scott, of West Virginia, and Payne, of Wisconsin, will bring the subject up in the meeting of the national committee on Monday, if not before, but they recognize that they will be defeated, as the McKinley men, who have the overwhelming preponderance on the committee, are opposed to any change. But Whether the important money question | while the McKinley men may suppress the movement in the committee, there will be mittee on resolutions is questionable, but, Thus Senator Quay is in favor of a change of methods, and one of the first acts of the ed, the tension on this question is so great | Pennsylvania delegation when it meets here will be to indorse the movement. Other tated at any time by the sliver men. It | States with strong representation on the is hardly to be expected that the report of | floor, like Illinois and Missouri, are enlistthe committee on credentials can be pre- | ed in the movement, and it will be a topic pared and presented to the convention be- of some earnest discussion before it is setly as by the national committee. There four years ago, and bases the representacommittee on credentials can pass on the for every seven thousand Republican votes question, giving any reasonable attention | cast at the last preceding federal election. of the committee is liable to precipitate | though it does not cast the requisite seven the most lively convention scene witnessed | thousand number of Republican votes. If Mr. Scott's proposition be adopted the rep-

1894, and the representation of these districts will be increased thereby. On the pasis of the vote of 1894, the convention of 1900 would contain 120 more delegates than the convention of this year, providing that the representation of Utah and the Territories remain as at present. The gain in delegates in twenty-six States is 199, and tion in the next convention will, therefore,

In the following table the figures in the first column show gains made in certain States and the second loss made in other States. If the objection be made that the increase of the total number of delegates is too large, that can easily be remedied by increasing the ratio of representation to or 10,000. The following is Mr. Ache-

New York Rhode Island Carolina West Virginia

would gain no less than sixteen additional delegates. This statement shows the gains under the apportionment by districts: First district.....

econd district Senatorial delegates

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

South Carolina and Texas Contests Decided-Temporary Officers. Associated Press Dispatch.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.-The national committee made somewhat more rapid progress to-day than at former sittings in disposing day was given up largely to the consideration of the vexed questions presented by the Texas and South Carolina controversles, involving the entire delegation from South Carolina and the greater part of that from Texas. The contests in both of these States involved similar questions, as in both instances they grew out of the rivalry between the old and the new factions of the party. There is in both States a faction known as the "Lily Whites," which represents an element that is trying to build up the Republican party among the white people of their respective States. They had in each of the States an independent organization, which sought recognition at the expense of the old committees. In both instances the national committee refused to recognize the new committees. The committee also decided upon Mr. Fairbanks for

temporary chairman of the convention. The members of the committee were not very prompt in getting together to-day, after the long and somewhat trying session of yesterday. The work was not begun un-Utah, said to-day that the silver men had til a quarter past 10, and there was scarcely a quorum present. Immediately after rapping the committee to order, Chairman Carter warned parties to contests of the importance of being present when their cases were called, in view of the order made yesterday, requiring cases to be presented in the order called, whether the par- to-day we see him only with the eye of In the Seventh Texas district W.

> The Tennessee contests were promptly taken up, the first contest presented being that from the Sixth district of that State. which includes the city of Nashville. The contestants were J. C. Crawley and Daniel Shofner, and the contestees J. B. Bosley and H. L. W. Cheatham. All were McKinley men. The contest turned on charges of tion, involving the conduct of the chairman, Mr. Cheatham, one of the contestees, having occupied that position. It was asserted, on the other hand, that the convenhad no other excuse than that a colored man was made chairman. On motion of Mr. Manley, Bosley and Cheatham were seated.

> KNIVES AND BLUDGEONS. From the Ninth district, which followed. David A. Nunn and Henry E. Austin were the delegates chosen by one faction and K. R. Walker and Robert W. Neeley those of the other, the latter two appearing as contestants. The contest turned ou the aldistrict convention in ruling for the unit rule from counties, notwithstanding there had been no instructions from the counties to this effect. Mr. Walker, one of the contestants, who appeared for himself and Mr. McNeeley, said that knives and bludgeons were freely displayed, and much confusion ensued. After the split in the convention the seceders met in the same hall. Walker declared that his convention contained a small majority of the delegates. Nunn and Austin were seated. They are for McKinley.

From the Tenth Tennessee district W. M Randolph and Zachary Taylor were seated. They were contested by W. A. Fields and William Porter.

The Seventh South Carolina contests were then taken up. The entire delegation, including four delegates at large and fourteen district delegates, was contested. It There are two distinct organizations in South Carolina, that which is known as ster, the chairman of the State committee, Melton, member of the national committee. The delegates of the Webster faction were admitted at Minneapolis four years ago. The State committee did not call a ention in 1804 or nominate a ticket therefore assume that they still exist of this old committee that the convention was held which elected the delegation, all of whom are for McKinley. The dele that question, in the committee, and, later, in the convention, interest will be intense and the oratorical efforts pronounced.

A member of the national committee, discussing the probable length of the convention, said: "Considering the whole situation, it is difficult to see how the report of the committee on credentials and committee on resolutions can be disposed of the contestants and that of 1832, In many districts doubtless the vote in 1834 than policy in the contestants and the contestants in taking the probable length of the contestant and that of Kentucky, Missouri and Rhode Island would remain as it is. This estimate is made upon the basis of the vote cast for contestants in the convention, and that of Kentucky, Missouri and Rhode Island would remain as it is. This estimate is made upon the basis of the vote cast for congress in each district in 1834. That is taken because the vote of 1836 is more likely to approximate the vote of 1834 than of the committee on resolutions can be disposed of the contestant and that of kentucky, Missouri and Rhode Island would remain as it is. This estimate is made upon the basis of the vote cast for congress in each district in 1834. That is taken because the vote of 1836 is more likely to approximate the vote of 1834 than of the committee on credentials and committee.

On the "Lily White" faction are, in most cases, McKinley Men. The same question in dispute because the case of delegates at large was involved in all the district delegations. An arrangement was therefore entered on to group them and have the contrect case is made upon the basis of the vote cast for congress in each district of the case of delegates at large was involved in all the district delegations. An arrangement was therefore entered on to group them and have the contrect case because the vote of 1836. The contestants and two sets of contestants in the case of delegates at large was involved in all the district delegations. An arrangement was therefore case of the case of the case. The case of th

contestants, "Lily Whites," E. M. Brayton, L. D. Melton, G. W. Murray (colored), S. E. Smith, all doubtful. District delegates. Reed); contestants, "Lily Whites." (Reed); contestants, "Lily Whites," G. W. Watson (McKinley), D. E. Yates (McKinley), R. R. Talbert, jr., (McKinley), Robert Morgan (McKinley), C. M. Wilder (McKinley), T. C. Ellis (McKinley), C. J. Pride (McKinley), W. E. Boykin (McKinley), the Rev. E. J. Wilson (Reed), Edmund H. Deas (McKinley); contestants, "Lily Whites," C. S. Nettles (Reed), J. R. Levy (Allison), J. H. Fordham (McKinley), S. E. Walker (McKinley); contestants, R. H. Walker (McKinley); contestants, R. H. Richardson (Reed), W. A. Smith (not instructed.)

THE ARGUMENTS. Mr. Melton appeared in behalf of the delegation headed by himself. He contended that there was but one organization; that the committee had no power to hold over. er end? Clearly, in the face of this state of affairs, there was nothing left to the mass of Republicans to do but to get together in mass meetings and reorganize, the Webster people having refused to call a meeting. Mr. Melton said that while his organization was known as the "Lily Whites," the organization had the encouragement and co-operation of the colored people, who had been recognized two to one in the convention. He said the reorganized party had determined to rescue the State for the Republican party and was accomplishing that in good shape. He de-clared that many prominent white men had clared that many prominent white men had come into the party since their organization was perfected, and that Republicanism had, for the first time, become respectable. He said they had one club of 2,100, composed entirely of white men.

Judge Thompson, of Ohio, represented the Webster faction. He asserted that, in view of the condition of affairs in South Carolina, which rendered it impossible for the Republican party to make a tangible showing in that State, no State ticket had been nominated for the past twenty years.

been nominated for the past twenty years. Hence the party had fallen into the prac-tice of not holding State conventions and of allowing committees to hold over. The Webster committee had held on under these precedents and it was the direct descendant of the organization effected in 1866.

Hon. Robert Smalls, the well-known colored politician, supplemented Judge Thompson's statement. Mr. Smalls contended for the recognition of the regular organization. the recognition of the regular organization. He asserted that the Meltonites had no standing as a Republican organization in because of their opposition to Tillmanism rather than because of their advocacy of the Republican doctrine. Many of them were favorable to the gold standard and protection as against free silver and free trade, and many who objected to the liquor

ommittee, and one of the contestants for Mr. Hahn objected, on the ground that he was a contestant. Mr. Fes-senden contended for Mr. Brayton's right to speak, as other members under similar circumstances had been permitted to do. Fair play is a jewel, he said. Mr. Brayton was allowed to proceed. He defended the new organization. He explained the club system, which had been adopted in imitation of the Tillman style, and said it had worked admirably. Those clubs are both white and black, and have a membership of over 40,000. The system had been of especial benefit, because it allowed a division of the races in their party organizations. Naturally, in view of the race prejudices, it was exceedingly difficult to secure co-operation when whites and blacks were thrown

WEBSTER DELEGATES SEATED. Judge Long, of Florida, moved the seating of the Webster delegates. Congressman Settle moved to substitute the names of the Melton delegates. Mr. Settle supported his substitute by saying that the conditions in South Carolina were such that the new organization ought by all means to be supported. The Settle substitute was

Mr. Fessenden moved that each side be excluded in accordance with the Delaware precedent. Mr. Catron moved a substitute

The vote in detail by States on Settle's motion to seat the Melton delegates was chusetts, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, New o, District of Columbia, Alaska. Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Indian Territory.

Kentucky was the only State that did not The Webster delegates were then seat-

meeting held in the city of Washington in 1895, William J. Campbell, a member of this of him in resolution of stilted form or usual not words, bespeak our sorrow. He was a manly man in every sense and every at-tribute of manhood, and death, in taking has robbed us, his friends, and the world in which he moved, of a noble and inselfish character.' The resolution was adopted by a unani-

mous rising vote. Recess was then taken

TEMPORARY OFFICERS CHOSEN. In accordance with the order made Thursday, the Republican national committee proceeded, on convening for the afternoon session, to consideration of the question of permanent organization. When the chair announced the order Mr. Huston, of tion was entirely regular, and that the bolt | Indiana, read a telegram from Hon. W. R. Thompson asking a postponement of the election of a temporary chairman until he could arrive, at 7 o'clock. He moved a postponement until 8 o'clock. Mr. De Young moved to lay the motion on the table, saying that he did not understand that Mr. Thompson was a candidate. All were prewere made there could be no excuse for misapprehension and that if he were here he would be satisfied. Mr. De Young's motion to lay on the table prevailed. Mr. De Young then nominated Mr. C. W Fairbanks, of Indiana, for temporary chairman, saying that he was well known and Missouri, seconded the nomination. There were no other nominations, and Mr. Fair-

> eing next in order, Mr. Evans, of Minneota, placed in nomination Mr. C. W. Johnson, of Minnesota. Mr. Yerkes named W. E. Riley, of Kentucky, and Senator Gear named Harry H. Smith. The two latter names were withdrawn, on the understandretary and Messrs. Riley and Smith assist-

banks was named by the unanimous vote

Hahn put Mr. Fessenden's suggestion seriassistants be chosen and that each member of the committee should be alowed to designate an honorary secretary. Mr. Johnson was elected secretary and Messrs. Riley, Smith and A. B. Humphreys, f New York, assistan J. H. Stone of Michigan, F. H. Wilson of Missouri, J. C. Malloy of Ohio, R. S. Hatcher of Indiana and Mr. Bell of New York were designated as reading clerks. On the nomination of Mr. Scott, of West Virginia, Rabbi Samuel Sale, of St. Louis,

was chosen chaplain. THE TEXAS SQUABBLES The Texas contest was then announced the delegates at large and all the thirteen district delegates, there being one set of gates | contestees and two sets of contestants in

the committee in behalf of that organiza-tion. Mr. McGregor claimed that his organization was regular, having been organized prior to the Minneapolis convention. He said that his delegation was largely for McKinley because of the feeling in favor of protection. Still they had ordinarily avoided instructions and would be satisfied with any candidate nominated. He claimed that the Democratic party had become a minority party.

come a minority party. Mr. McGregor, having referred to the "rottenness" of the Republican party of the South, Mr. Hill, of Mississippi, called him to order, saying that Mr. McGregor must confine his remarks to his own terri-

Mr. John Grand, representing the other set of contestants, said the "lily whites" were not entitled to consideration as Republicans. They were a political vacuum-political bandits. They were Democrats in all but name. Their organization was a direct thrust at color. In support of this proposition he asserted that the "Lily Whites" demanded separate primaries for whites and blacks. Coming down to the merits of his own contest, he asserted that his was the regular organization and called attention to the fact that the "Lily Whites" had been "sat upon" at Minneapolis. He asserted that the reformers had scarcely been heard of since the convention of four years ago; they were accustomed to hiber-

Mr. Terrell, who was United States min-ister to Belgium under Harrison, followed Mr. Grant in support of the "Black and Tan" element, while he was in turn followed by Mr. Love, a colored man, in behalf of the Lily Whites. At the conclusion of Mr. Love's speech the committee, without division, decided the State committee, of which Mr. Grant is chairman, to be the regular organiza-tion. This is the faction known as the

"Black and Tans." CUNEY AND GRANT. This action had the effect of eliminating the "Lily Whites" from the contest, leav ing the dispute to proceed between the Cuney and Grant wings of the "Black and Tans." This controversy had for its basis the alleged irregularities of the proceedings of the State convention called by Dr. Grant to elect delegates. Mr. Terrell ap-Thompson, of Ohio, for the Grant people Mr. Terrell claimed that Cuney had been elected temporary chairman by a large majority. Judge Thompson conceded this but asserted that Cuney had accomplished this end by circulating the report that Dr. Grant had said that no colored man should Thompson attacked the rulings of Cuney vention to be adjourned when no vote had been taken on a motion to adjourn. Dr. Grant then called attention to the state of affairs, whereupon the committee reor-ganized and proceeded. The motion for the election of delegates, he declared, was never put. After this alleged adjournment the Cuneyites left, and, it was charged, became bolters. Of the 801 delegates in the convention 641 remained in the hall and participated in the proceedings, electing the delegation headed by Dr. Grant. It was asserted on the other hand that no color line was drawn in the election of temporary chairman. The Cuney delegates adjournment was declared by Chairman Cuney, were alleged to have been chosen by an overwhelming vote, taken by the viva voce method, no roll call being de-

In the proceedings in executive session sharp lines were drawn and many of the members participated in discussing the merits of the question, among them being Messrs. Fifer, Sutherland, Hahn, Fessenden and Clayton. It had become apparent during the hearing that the division be-tween the "Black and Tans" was due to differences on the presidential question. The Grant people were all for McKinley, while the opposition was generally favorable to Allison and Reed. Factional feeling ran very high and the convention was ful of exciting occurrences. There were 7,000 people in the hall, many of whom, it was stated, participated informally in the pro-The vote was first taken on seating the Cuney delegates at large. yea and nay vote was taken, resulting in the negative by a vote of 17 to 25. Several members refused to vote on this roll call, saying that they were convinced that neither delegation should be given seats. When the result was announced Mr. Fessenden moved that it be declared the sense of the committee that neither delegation was entitled to be placed on the ten porary roll, and this motion prevailed. The hearing in the Texas district con-tests then proceeded in their numerical order. The contest from the First district was between David Taylor and M. W. Law-son on the side and Bailey Sharkes and J. Cadwell on the other. All four were colored men. It was stated that there were no McKinley men in either of the delega tions, Taylor and Lawson being for Reed and Sharks and Cadwell for Allison. Tay or and Lawson were seated From the Second district H. B. Kane and T. T. Pollard, who are said to be McKinley

men, were seated. Their opponents were for Reed. The contest in this case turned on a charge that Hon. Webster Flanigan; who does not reside in the district, had carried the election for Kane and Pollard by the use of a lot of proxies. Flannigan was present and denounced the report as "an unmitigated lie." A recess was taken ntil 7:30 to-night. RUSHED ITS WORK. The committee rushed business at the evening session. No contestants appeared in the Third, Fourth and Fifth districts

committee's sense of bereavement at the and the McKinley men were seated. Aft-death of Hon. W. J. Campbell: "At our er a short argument the McKinley men, J. M. McCormack and Robert Armstrong committee from Illinois, was a participant; were seated with very little discussion. Crawford and B. F. Wallace, Reed men, were seated. In the Eighth Texas district the contest was withdrawn and Marion Williams and W. J. Wasson were seated. They favor McKinley. In the Ninth Texas district Hugh Han-

cock, colored, and Paul Fricke were seated. They favor McKinley.
In the Tenth Texas district R. B. Haw-

ley (Reed) and M. M. Rodgers (Allison In the Eleventh Texas district after David Abner, colored, had made a statement, th Hon. D. B. Renfro said that in the district convention the Reed-Allison forces inroduced Democratic policemen with drawn sistols, who attempted to intimidate the McKinley delegates. This statement was corroborated by Abner. David Abner (colored) and D. B. Renfro, both McKinley, In the Twelfth Texas district C. W. Og-

den and Joseph Tweedy (Allison) were Thirteenth, and Patrick Dooling and O. T. Bacon, McKinley men, were seated. In the Alaska contest four delegates were eated with a half vote each. The vote in the Tenth Texas, by which David Abner and B. B. Rentfro were seated, was reconidered and James O. Libby and G. A Townsend were seated. Mr. Quay, who was a member of the committee by proxy for the District of Columbia, moved to sea vote each. He said that he did not want the dirty linen of Pennsylvania in the na-tional convention. It could notaffect the

(Continued on Second Page.) Tribune tandem and single wheels for rent by the H. T. Conde Implement Com-



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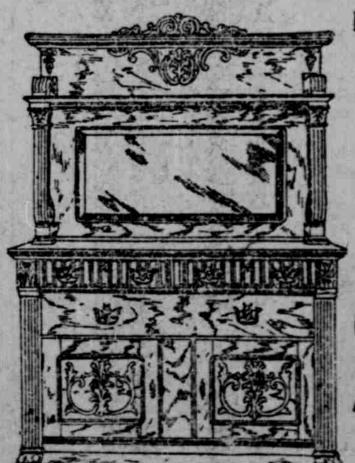
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